

Intimation.

Powell's

Showrooms are stocked with a selection of High Class Household and Office Furniture.

BEDROOM SUITES

WOOD BEDSTEADS

SIDEBOARDS

DINNER WAGONS

DINING TABLES

DINING CHAIRS

OVERMANTELS

OCCASIONAL TABLES

CARD TABLES

LIBRARY TABLES

OFFICE DESKS

FANCY DESKS

BOOKCASES

SEWING TABLES

REVOLVING CHAIRS

HALL STANDS

PEDESTALS

CABINETS

CHESTERFIELDS

LOUNGES

SETTEES

FIRST FLOOR

Alexandra Buildings.

Hongkong, 14th March, 1910.

Auctions.

SPECIAL SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION OF HIGH CLASS JEWELRY DIRECT FROM LONDON.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by PUBLIC AUCTION,

on SATURDAY, the 19th March, from 10.45 a.m. to 12.30 p.m., and on

TUESDAY, the 22nd March, 1910, at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Voeux Road,

SINGLE STONE DIAMOND RINGS, DIAMOND AND RUBY, EMERALD, OPAL, TURQUOISE, and SAPPHIRE RINGS, MARQUISE RINGS, GEMSET RINGS, GOLD and GOLD-FILLED HANGINGS and BRACELETS, GENT'S SOLID GOLD and GOLD-FILLED WATCHES and ALBERTS, DIAMOND TIE PINS and STUDS, LEVER WATCHES, OPEN-FACE WATCH by Benson (cost £25), 18-Carat GOLD WATCH by Dent (cost £10), GOLD-FILLED REPEATER WATCHES, WALTHAM WATCHES, LADIES' GOLD and GOLD-FILLED LONG GUARDS, NECKLETS, BROOCHES, CHAINS, CHRONO STOP WATCHES, NON-MAGNETIC WATCHES, SILVER-BACKED COMBS, BRUSHES and RIBBONS, CIGARETTE CASES, GOLD-FILLED LINKS and STUDS, GOLD and GOLD-FILLED EARRINGS, BROOCHES, HAT PINS, SILVER BELTS, FIELD GLASSES, SILVER-MOUNTED SCENT BOTTLES, &c., &c.

A few Lots of E. P. Nickel Silver As quality TABLE PLATE and CUTLERY.

ALSO SUNDRY IRISH LINENS. Catalogues will be issued.

TERMS:—As usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH, Auctioneers. Hongkong, 7th March, 1910. [333]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have been favoured with instructions from J. A. JUPP, Esq., to sell by

PUBLIC AUCTION, on

FRIDAY and SATURDAY, the 18th and 19th March, 1910, commencing each day at 2 P.M. sharp, within his residence "IAN MOR," Peak Road,

THE WHOLE OF HIS VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, THEREIN CONTAINED,

Comprising:—

SILK TAPESTRY-COVERED DRAWING ROOM SUITE, MOROCCO-COVERED EASY CHAIRS, a Large Assortment of CANTON CARVED BLACKWOOD WARE, DESK, OVERMANTELS, BEVELLED GLASS, OLD CHINESE VASES, SATSU VASES and INCENSE BURNERS, TEAKWOOD EXTENSION DINING TABLE and CHAIRS, TEAKWOOD SIDEBOARD and DINNER WAGON with GLASS, JAPANESE SCREEN, Double and Single BRASS-MOUNTED BEDSTEADS with WIRE and HAIR MATTRESSES, Double and Single WARDROBES with GLASS, DRESSING TABLES with GLASS, MARBLE-TOP WASHSTANDS, GLASS, CROCKERY and K.P. WARE, INDIAN CARPETS, ONE CROWN DERBY TEA and BREAKFAST SET, WATER COLOURS, many FINE STEEL ENGRAVINGS (Antis' proofs), &c., &c.

ALSO A Large Quantity of PLANTS in POTS. On View on Thursday, the 17th March. Catalogues will be issued.

TERMS:—As usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH, Auctioneers. Hongkong, 15th March, 1910. [248]

E. R. PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions from The Hon. The Captain Superintendent of Police, to sell by

PUBLIC AUCTION, on

MONDAY, the 21st March, 1910, at 11 A.M., at The Central Police Station Compound,

A QUANTITY OF CLOTHING, OLD METALS, DRIED BEANS, WEIGHING MACHINES, UMBRELLAS, ONE GRAMOPHONE, &c.,

ALSO A Number of RIFLES and AMMUNITIONS, SHOT GUNS, REVOLVERS, AND

SUNDRY GOLD and SILVER JEWELRY. TERMS:—As usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH, Government Auctioneers. Hongkong, 15th March, 1910. [249]

KWONG FUNG YUEN, HEAD OFFICE—No. 85, Des Voeux Road West, TIMBER YARDS—Kennedy Town.

TIMBER MERCHANTS, SAW MILL OWNERS, AND GENERAL CONTRACTORS TO

H.B.M. Naval and Military Authorities.

HAVE always on hand large stock of American Fir, Douglas Fir, Oregon Pine, Teak, Yacal, Hardwoods, Oregon Spar, Chinese Spar, Chinese Pine of all descriptions. Inspection invited to the Yards.

Best Terms. Quick delivery.

LEUNG TAI, Managing Director. Hongkong, 14th March, 1910. [130]

HONGKONG, 14th March, 1910.

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COMMERCIAL.

TO-DAY'S RUBBER QUOTATIONS.

The following quotations for rubber shares, by wire, are supplied by Messrs. E. S. Kadooria & Co.:

Allagars	7/6
Anglo-Malays	3/6
Balgownies	1/6
Batu Tigas	102/6
Bortams	9/6
Bukit Kajangs	67/6 prem.
Carey Uniteds	27/6 prem.
Castelfields	105/6
Changkat Serdangs	520
Cheras	105/6
Damasasars	167/6
Eastern Internationals	30/- prem.
Fed. Selangors	280/-
Glencals	520
Golcondas	130/-
Golden Hopes	132/6
Highlands and Lowlands	141/-
Indragiris	544
Inch Keoneths	320/-
Kamunings	7/- prem.
Kuala Lumpurs	190/-
Landanons (ppd.)	95/- prem.
Ledburys	102/6
Linggis	51/-
London Asiatics	147/6
London Ventures	103/6
Merlimans	6/3
Pajamas	150/-
Pegohs	545
Rubber Trusts	38/- prem. ex n. l.
Saggas	260/-
Sandycrofts	335
Sekongs	30/- prem.
Shelfords	75/-
Singapore & Johores	5780
Sungei Chohs	30/- prem.
Sungei Kapars	155/-
Tandjongs	70/- prem.
Tangkabs	25/- prem.
Ulu Rantus	110/- ex n. l.
United Serdangs	131/6
United Sumatras	52.15
United Sumatras	14/-

BANK CURIOSITIES.

STAFF CHANGES DURING THE PAST CENTURY.

The remarkable changes that have taken place in English banking customs during the last century or so were strikingly demonstrated in an address given last evening before the Institute of Bankers by Mr. Maberly Phillips, whose reminiscences were of a particularly interesting and often amusing character.

A century ago, said the speaker, there were only private bankers, and as they drew their staff from their own sons and those of their friends they did not trouble about examinations. The desire to enter the banking world was not so keen as at present. Tradition had it that at one time the following notice was posted outside the Bank of England: "Clerks wanted—inquire within."

When the speaker's father entered the Bank of England in 1818 the examination was to count one hundred pounds of silver. The money was spread out in front of him, and he diligently counted it up, in single pounds. After he had laboured some little time, the kindly examiner whispered to him, "Never mind, my lad, so long as you have twenty shillings in the last pound."

BANK CLERK'S FAILINGS.

Some uniform plan of examination prior to election was now adopted by many London joint stocks, but a bank manager recently said to him: "A new junior is a perfect terror. He has a smattering of Latin, French, and German; can do a simple sum in algebra or a problem in Euclid, but he cannot write a decent hand; he cannot spell; he cannot add a column of figures correctly; he has doubts whether Berlin is in France or Ireland; and he has no idea how to address an envelope."

Mr. Phillips asked whether it would not be well if the schoolmaster paid more attention to essentials.

The pension list could give some interesting "sidelights." Soon after he went to Newcastle, 50 years ago, he heard of one Theophilus White, who, a few years previously, had been granted a small pension on the score of ill-health, though barely a middle-aged man. He had a stroke of some sort and the doctor did not think he would be able to work again. He had married Miss Shaw of Bowes, the Fanny Squares in "Nicholas Nickleby." Upon taking his pension he went to New Zealand, his health improved, and he went into business and prospered fairly well.

THEIR ORDINARY DRESS.

The dress of the ordinary bank clerk at that time was knee breeches, silk stockings, shoes with silver buckles, tail coat and often a white tie; the latter being still retained at Messrs. Hoare's, while Messrs. Coutts draw the line at a clean shave and a frock coat. Beards or the moustache were not tolerated for many years; reminding one of the time when the Newcastle apprentices were compelled to wear their hair according to a regulation cut, which in many cases had to be forcibly carried out.

In his "History of Banking" Lawson gave an interesting account of a junior's dress, related to him (presumably about 1835) by a clerk who had been upwards of 50 years in Messrs. Barclay's.

"It appears that the staff consisted of three clerks only, and on the occasion of the third coming to the office for the first time he was dressed after the following fashion: He wore a long flapped coat with three pockets; the sleeves had broad cuffs, with three large buttons, somewhat like the coat worn by Greenwich pensioners at the present day; an embroidered waistcoat, reaching nearly down to the knees, with an enormous bouquet in the buttonhole; a cocked hat; powdered hair; with pigtail and bagwig; and a gold-headed cane,

similar to those of the present day carried by the footmen of ladies of rank."

THE FOOD PROBLEM.

A difficult problem in early days was where to obtain proper food. There were no coffee or tea rooms, except of the vilist type. Nearly everyone walked to and from business at that time, three, four, or five miles being no uncommon distance. He knew a gentleman who lived in Friday-st., Cheapside; he used to saunter down to the Bank about half-past eight in dressing-gown and slippers, sign the "appearance book," and then return home to shave and breakfast at his leisure.

Where to get the best food at the smallest cost was the problem. In his opinion nothing surpassed a butcher's shop at the back of Copthall-court; here one purchased a grand chop or steak for 5d. or 6d.; it was sent to the public-house next door, and beautifully cooked for a penny. Potatoes (in their jackets), bread, "half" of stout, and waiter, each another penny. For eleven-pence one got a capital meal.

Intimations.

F. BLACKHEAD & Co., SHIP-CHANDLERS, SAILMAKERS, COAL AND PROVISION MERCHANTS, NAVAL CONTRACTORS, AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS.

GROUND FLOOR, ST. GEORGE'S BUILDING, HONGKONG, SOAP AND SODA MANUFACTURERS.

SOLE AGENTS FOR HARTMANN'S RAHTEN'S GENUINE COMPOSITION RED HAND BRAND, HARTMANN'S GREY PAINT, DAIMLER'S PATENT MOTOR LAUNCHES, &c., &c., &c.

Sole Agents for FERGUSON'S SPECIAL ORNAM and P. A. O. SPECIAL LIQUOR BOOTH WHISKY, &c.

EVERY KIND OF SHIP'S STORES AND REQUISITES ALWAYS IN STOCK.

REASONABLE PRICES. Hongkong, 7th March, 1910. [39]

FURNITURE WAREHOUSE.

LI KWONG LOONG & CO., CABINET-MAKERS AND ART DECORATORS, from Shanghai, has re-opened their FURNITURE STORE at

No. 39, DES VOEUX ROAD CENTRAL. The only Shop in Hongkong with this name.

WHERE HIGH-CLASS FURNITURE of every description can be made to order in any design required.

Have been patronised by the Hongkong Club, Hongkong Hotel, Telegraph Co., Messrs. A. S. Watson & Co., Firms and other leading Establishments in the Colony, to whom reference can be made as to the Superior Workmanship and Materials of the Furniture, &c., supplied.

Messrs. A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd., write as follows:—

"We have pleasure in stating that Mr. LI KWONG LOONG furnished the Annexe to our Dispensary and gave us every satisfaction."

(Sd.) A. S. WATSON & Co., 25th May, 1891.

ORDERS punctually attended to, and CHARGES most moderate.

AN INSPECTION INVITED. Hongkong, 14th March, 1910. [61]

NOTICE.

MR. LI HON FAN, a Chinese graduate versed in literature, has been a teacher to European officials and merchants in this Colony for over ten years.

He has a good method of training Europeans to pass in the Chinese examination, and is possessed of a first rate certificate as a Chinese teacher. He has also a good knowledge of Mandarin.

Those who intend learning the Chinese language are requested to write care of Hongkong Telegraph office or direct to 37, Hollywood Road, 2nd floor, Hongkong, 3rd January, 1910. [72]

THERAPION MAY NOW ALSO BE OBTAINED IN DRASER (TASTELISS) FORM.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY THERAPION.

This successful and highly popular remedy, used in the Continental Hospitals by Kieckhefer, Kottus, Joliet and all the best medical authorities, is sought for as a medicine of the kind, and surpasses every other remedy.

THERAPION No. 1 is a remarkably short time, often a few days only, removes all diarrhoea, effectively suppressing the action of the bowels, and all the attendant troubles, such as flatulence, indigestion, and all the most trying complaints of this kind. It will cure the most obstinate cases of diarrhoea, and relieve the most distressing symptoms.

THERAPION No. 2 is a remarkably short time, often a few days only, removes all diarrhoea, effectively suppressing the action of the bowels, and all the attendant troubles, such as flatulence, indigestion, and all the most trying complaints of this kind. It will cure the most obstinate cases of diarrhoea, and relieve the most distressing symptoms.

THERAPION No. 3 is a remarkably short time, often a few days only, removes all diarrhoea, effectively suppressing the action of the bowels, and all the attendant troubles, such as flatulence, indigestion, and all the most trying complaints of this kind. It will cure the most obstinate cases of diarrhoea, and relieve the most distressing symptoms.

THERAPION No. 4 is a remarkably short time, often a few days only, removes all diarrhoea, effectively suppressing the action of the bowels, and all the attendant troubles, such as flatulence, indigestion, and all the most trying complaints of this kind. It will cure the most obstinate cases of diarrhoea, and relieve the most distressing symptoms.

THERAPION No. 5 is a remarkably short time, often a few days only, removes all diarrhoea, effectively suppressing the action of the bowels, and all the attendant troubles, such as flatulence, indigestion, and all the most trying complaints of this kind. It will cure the most obstinate cases of diarrhoea, and relieve the most distressing symptoms.

THERAPION No. 6 is a remarkably short time, often a few days only, removes all diarrhoea, effectively suppressing the action of the bowels, and all the attendant troubles, such as flatulence, indigestion, and all the most trying complaints of this kind. It will cure the most obstinate cases of diarrhoea, and relieve the most distressing symptoms.

THERAPION No. 7 is a remarkably short time, often a few days only, removes all diarrhoea, effectively suppressing the action of the bowels, and all the attendant troubles, such as flatulence, indigestion, and all the most trying complaints of this kind. It will cure the most obstinate cases of diarrhoea, and relieve the most distressing symptoms.

THERAPION No. 8 is a remarkably short time, often a few days only, removes all diarrhoea, effectively suppressing the action of the bowels, and all the attendant troubles, such as flatulence, indigestion, and all the most trying complaints of this kind. It will cure the most obstinate cases of diarrhoea, and relieve the most distressing symptoms.

THERAPION No. 9 is a remarkably short time, often a few days only, removes all diarrhoea, effectively suppressing the action of the bowels, and all the attendant troubles, such as flatulence, indigestion, and all the most trying complaints of this kind. It will cure the most obstinate cases of diarrhoea, and relieve the most distressing symptoms.

THERAPION No. 10 is a remarkably short time, often a few days only, removes all diarrhoea, effectively suppressing the action of the bowels, and all the attendant troubles, such as flatulence, indigestion, and all the most trying complaints of this kind. It will cure the most obstinate cases of diarrhoea, and relieve the most distressing symptoms.

THERAPION No. 11 is a remarkably short time, often a few days only, removes all diarrhoea, effectively suppressing the action of the bowels, and all the attendant troubles, such as flatulence, indigestion, and all the most trying complaints of this kind. It will cure the most obstinate cases of diarrhoea, and relieve the most distressing symptoms.

THERAPION No. 12 is a remarkably short time, often a few days only, removes all diarrhoea, effectively suppressing the action of the bowels, and all the attendant troubles, such as flatulence, indigestion, and all the most trying complaints of this kind. It will cure the most obstinate cases of diarrhoea, and relieve the most distressing symptoms.

THERAPION No. 13 is a remarkably short time, often a few days only, removes all diarrhoea, effectively suppressing the action of the bowels, and all the attendant troubles, such as flatulence, indigestion, and all the most trying complaints of this kind. It will cure the most obstinate cases of diarrhoea, and relieve the most distressing symptoms.

Public Companies.

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE TWENTY-FIRST ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SHAREHOLDERS in the Company will be held in the OFFICE of the GENERAL MANAGERS, St. George's Buildings, Victoria, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the 19th day of March, 1910, at 11.30 o'clock A.M., for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts and the Report of the General Managers for the year ending 31st December, 1909; Declaring a Dividend; and electing a Consulting Committee and Auditors.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED on THURSDAY, the 10th day of March, 1910, until SATURDAY, the 19th day of March, 1910, both days inclusive.

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co., General Managers. Hongkong, 3rd March, 1910. [235]

CHINA SUGAR REFINING CO., LD.

NOTICE.

THE THIRTY-SECOND ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Office of the General Agents, Pedder's Street, on THURSDAY, the 24th March, at 11 A.M., for the purpose of receiving the Report and Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1909.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 11th to 24th March, both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LD., General Agents. Hongkong, 4th March, 1910. [239]

LUZON SUGAR REFINING CO., LD.

NOTICE.

THE TWENTY-SECOND ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Office of the General Agents, Pedder's Street, on THURSDAY, the 24th March, at 11.30 A.M., for the purpose of receiving the Report and Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1909.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 11th to 24th March, both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD., General Agents. Hongkong, 4th March, 1910. [239]

Notice of Firm.

CHARGEURS REUNIS.

BY Mutual Agreement between the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes and the Compagnie des Chargeurs Reunis, the HONGKONG AGENCY of the CHARGEURS REUNIS will, from the 1st January, 1910, be transferred to Messrs. P. A. LAPICQUE & Co. (Queen's Building No. 4).

CHARGEURS REUNIS, P. A. LAPICQUE & Co., Agents. MESSAGERIES MARITIMES, P. THOMAS, Agent. Hongkong, 29th December, 1909. [876]

Consignees.

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM EUROPE.

THE Company's Steamship

"GLAMORGANSHIRE,"

having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co's hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark, and delivery can be obtained as soon as the goods are landed.

Goods not cleared by the 18th March, at 6 P.M., will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

All damaged packages must be left in Godown, where they will be examined at 9 A.M. on the 17th instant. No claims will be admitted after Goods have left the Godown nor will they be recognised if presented after 10 days of the vessel's arrival here.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., Agents. Hongkong, 12th March, 1910. [241]

S.S. "POLYNESIEN."

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo from London via Messrs. A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd., from Havre via Messrs. A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd., from Bordeaux via Messrs. A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd., from Marseilles via Messrs. A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd., from Genoa via Messrs. A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd., from Naples via Messrs. A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd., from Palermo via Messrs. A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd., from Messina via Messrs. A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd., from Catania via Messrs. A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd., from Syracuse via Messrs. A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd., from Taormina via Messrs. A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd., from Reggio Calabria via Messrs. A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd., from Crotone via Messrs. A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd., from Gerace via Messrs. A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd., from Bova Marina via Messrs. A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd., from Tropea via Messrs. A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd., from St. Eufemia via Messrs. A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd., from St. Asaph via Messrs. A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd., from St. Angelo via Messrs. A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd., from St. Andrea via Messrs. A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd., from St. Anna via Messrs. A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd., from St. Antonio via Messrs. A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd., from St. Barbara via Messrs. A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd., from St. Benedetto via Messrs. A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd., from St. Bonifacio via Messrs. A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd., from St. Brice via Messrs. A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd., from St. Catherine via Messrs. A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd., from St. Croix via Messrs. A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd., from St. Eustachio via Messrs. A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd., from St. Felice via Messrs. A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd., from St. Giovanni via Messrs. A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd., from St. Ilario via Messrs. A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd., from St. Isidoro via Messrs. A. S. Watson

Intimation.

A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

CHEMISTS

By Appointment to His Excellency The
Governor and Household.

Watson's
HYGIENOLAND
BUBONIC PLAGUE

It has been proved by repeated experiments that "WATSON'S HYGIENOL" is the most potent agent for the destruction of fleas, especially rat fleas.

It has now been proved that Plague is conveyed to human beings by means of fleas from rats which have died of this disease.

"All risk of infection can be avoided by washing the floors, etc., or sprinkling where the fleas are likely to be with a dilute solution of "WATSON'S HYGIENOL." A teaspoonful to a pint of water, or a teacupful to three gallons, makes a solution of the strength required for this purpose.

HYGIENOL IS A POWERFUL
DISINFECTANT AND
GERMICIDE

Price per Pint 50 cents
" " Gallon \$2.00

A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED,

HONGKONG DISPENSARY
and
KOWLOON DISPENSARY.
Hongkong, 2nd February, 1910.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 16, 1910.

THE TRIBULATIONS OF CHINESE
TENANTS.

The vagaries of the Sanitary Board are manifold but it is difficult to see how they could have arrived at any other decision in the matter of building conditions than that recorded at yesterday's meeting. The original idea was to compel the owners of Chinese houses to dismantle their properties so that there should be no lurking place for the ubiquitous rat. Now, such an object may be laudable in itself but is it feasible? Everybody knows that the Hongkong variety of the rodent tribe has absorbed all the acuteness and wit with which the human biped in the Colony is endowed and to suggest that the wholesale destruction of ceilings and partitions in Chinese dwellings would mean the extermination of the propagators of plague is to suggest the thing that is not. Moreover there are the feelings of property owners and the susceptibilities of Chinese tenants to be considered. No man can be expected to enjoy the spectacle of his house being raided by the officers of the Sanitary Department and few tenants would enjoy the experience with equanimity. We can quite appreciate the argument of Mr. Ng Hon-tsz who, in one of his first speeches at the Board, said: "In order to give an idea of the aversion people felt to having their ceilings torn down, he asked the President to consider his own bedroom or sitting room with the ceiling removed, the bare rafters exposed and pieces of rubbish falling through cracks from the room above. This would be very unpleasant. Doubtless, if there were a few rats in the house they would be disturbed, and would run away when the ceiling was removed. But this did not lessen the number of rats, so it was a question as to whether any real good was done. If people were not to leave foodstuffs about, he felt sure that the rats would soon vanish." That is putting the case very mildly, and at the same time it puts the matter in a nutshell. It is not that the officers of the Sanitary Department would not exercise due discretion, but the discomfort and inconvenience which would necessarily result would have a bad

effect on Chinese opinion and it has always been the aim of the Government to conciliate the occupiers of Chinese tenements to the utmost. In fact as the proposal stood it was apt to cause an amoult among the ignorant and unsophisticated members of the Chinese community and to raise needless trouble. As the Registrar General, who invariably owns the sanest of opinions in such matters, put it, "he could not vote for the adoption of the report, in the first place because the procedure differentiated against the more sanitary class of house, and in the second place because he did not think when the time came the Board would agree to recognise such houses as unfit for human habitation. It would be unfair to issue such a warning to induce people to remove partitions and then, if it came to anyone contesting the Board's view, the Board giving way." What would be the policy of attempting to enforce a regulation whose virtue was open to dispute and subsequent cancellation? It would not only render the rule absurd and ridiculous, but it might adversely affect those rules which have been passed for the benefit of the Colony, and unnecessarily irritate the Chinese who are not at all with "sanitary affairs." It would place a power in the hands of the sanitary officials which might be liable to unconscious abuse and the sum total would result in general antagonism. It was satisfactory to notice that the elected members were to a man opposed to the committee's suggestion that "the houses will be declared as unfit for human habitation until they are made thoroughly rat proof," and to substitute therefor the following: "The question of classing these houses as unfit for human habitation until they are rendered rat proof will be referred to the Board for its decision." The committee was of opinion that a warning of this kind would tend to make owners gradually remove lath and plaster walls when repairs were being undertaken to their premises. In discussing the question Mr. Shelton Hooper voiced the opinion of most people when he said that the members of the Board knew that "no new house could be erected now according to law with any lath and plaster partitions. Some of the houses which had lath and plaster partitions were really very good, but it was quite possible for a case of plague to occur on such premises. For the Board to say, on this account, that such a house was unfit for human habitation unless it was rat proof, and the idea of making it rat proof by the removal of the lath and plaster partitions, he considered would be a gross injustice to the people who owned and lived in such properties. He supported the Board, and went as far as he could when the removal of ceilings was proposed, and he thought that they had gone far enough. He was not prepared to go a step further in the direction of lath and plaster partitions." With that opinion there will be little disagreement and the President was thoroughly justified in his resolve to lay the report on the table. It will be interesting to watch the next move in dealing with this vexed question.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

MR. A. LANE, A.M.I.E.E., of the Government Fire Department, will leave for England by the P. & O. steamer *Sunda* on the 23rd inst., on vacation leave. Mrs. Lane also leaves by the same steamer.

THE Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals begs to acknowledge with thanks the following donations to the funds of the Hospitals:—

H. R. Wells, £100
Sing On & Co., £100

THE *Steamship* says: There is a solid basis for the appreciation in the value of sound rubber shares, but when the market becomes too heavy the public will be as anxious to sell as they are now to buy and a severe slump will inevitably result.

A WELL-KNOWN firm of Geneva watchmakers have, according to the *Standard* correspondent, constructed a stop watch which registers the tenths of seconds. Hitherto the smallest fraction of time registered by any timepiece has been the fifth of a second.

THE N.Y.K. steamer *Asaka Maru*, which left Hongkong for Europe to-day, carried more than 100 Japanese writers, porcelain workers, embroiderers, painters, sculptors, carpenters, paper umbrella-makers, calligraphers, &c., who have been engaged by a London syndicate for the Anglo-Japanese Exhibition.

THE Batafische Petroleum Company, which has already an establishment at Palembang, acquired on certain conditions the rights to work oil fields in East Sumatra belonging to the Dutch Company. The *Batavia Nieuws van Dags* says that this is in accordance with the settled policy of the first named company to a controlling interest in the smaller companies there.

MR. C. S. GUBBAY, the head of the local branch of Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Company, was the recipient of a handsome silver bowl with a suitable inscription engraved on it this morning on the occasion of his forthcoming departure for Europe. The presentation was made by the firm's staff and was accompanied with a few well-chosen words wishing the popular Head *bon voyage* and a pleasant holiday. Mr. Gubbay has for some time past held his position in the well-known firm and is also a member of the Board of Directors of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.

HONGKONG UNIVERSITY.

Laying of the Foundation Stone.

Addresses by SIR HORMUSJEE MODY, the
Governor, and the Chinese Provincial Delegate.

GREAT CHINESE REPRESENTATION.

Mr. H. N. MODY CREATED KNIGHT BACHELOR.

In the presence of a distinguished gathering numbering about two thousand persons, and which included every section of the cosmopolitan community of Hongkong, the foundation stone of the Hongkong University was laid with imposing ceremony this afternoon by His Excellency Sir Frederick Lugard, K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O., Governor of the Colony. For the function four stands were erected on the site of the future University building on an extensive piece of land granted free to the committee by the Crown. The site is at the junction of Bonham Road and Pokfulam Road, and is easy of access from Queen's Road. The stands were for the accommodation of the officials and visitors. To provide access to the official platform a temporary roadway with an easy gradient was cut on the hillside leading from Bonham Road. The platform was fronted by a tall matting structure after the style of the triumphal arches with which the streets of Hongkong have been ornamented in the past on the occasion of royal visits to the Colony. The Union Jack and the Yellow Dragon flags floated to the gentle breeze from the masts at the top of the stand which was decorated with coloured bunting and pot plants. The floor was carpeted in red. The grand stand, was erected on the southern or higher slope of the hill; it was a very immense structure and the crowd of between twelve and fifteen hundred spectators, Europeans and Chinese, ladies and gentlemen, were accommodated on the gallery under the expansive roof, surmounting which were also displayed the national flags of the two friendly nations, whose subjects have so harmoniously collaborated towards the success of the project. The Chinese section of this stand had a yellow floor carpet, while the European was covered with red cloth. On the Pokfulam side of the stand a stand was erected a sort of a bamboo kiosk where the Band of the Republic, under Bandmaster C. T. Coke, took up their position and discoursed pleasing selections in the course of the afternoon. The only other stand was that for the senior students of the schools giving a secondary education in the Colony. Want of accommodation prevented an invitation being extended to all the students to be present on this historical occasion *en masse*. Those of the privileged students who could not be accommodated in the special stand had the roadway in double files and presented what may not be inappropriately styled the guard of honour for His Excellency the Governor on his way, with his suite, to the official platform.

THE GOVERNOR'S ARRIVAL.

A few minutes before 4 p.m., the hour appointed for the commencement of the function—His Excellency Sir Frederick Lugard arrived. He was escorted by Capt. N. Simson, private secretary, and with His Excellency were Sir Felix and Lady Simon. The Governor was met at the gate by Mr. H. N. Mody, the munificent donor of the University building to Hongkong, and the members of the University Committee comprising the Hon. Sir F. H. May, K.C.M.G. (Colonial Secretary), Hon. Mr. A. M. Thomson (Colonial Treasurer), Hon. Mr. A. W. Brewin (Registrar General), Hon. Sir Paul Chater (honorary treasurer of the Committee), Hon. Dr. Ho Kai, C.M.G., Hon. Mr. Wei Yuk, C.M.G., Hon. Mr. W. Chatham, C.M.G., Director of Public Works, Mr. C. Clementi, The Bishop of Victoria, Mr. Lau Chu Pak, and Mr. E. A. Irving (Director of Education). Hon. Mr. Murray Stewart was unavoidably absent through indisposition.

The Governor's arrival was signalled by the Regimental Band striking up a few bars of the national anthem. Led by Mr. Mody the members of the General Committee conducted His Excellency to the platform in front of the stone square at the base of the clock tower in the main building of the Hongkong University. Besides the officials connected with the scheme there were on the platform His Excellency Wei Han (Director General of the Canton Kowloon Railway, Chinese Imperial Section), representing their Excellencies Chang Jen-chun, ex-Viceroy at Canton, and present Viceroy of the Liang-kiang, and Yuan Shu-hsun, Viceroy of the Two Kwang; Tsiat Wei's secretary; Captain Wu, representing Admiral Li Chun commanding the Kwangtung Naval Forces; Colonel Chang, representing the Canton Taiter General; Capt. P. H. M. Taylor, A.D.C., His Lordship Bishop of Posen; His Lordship Bishop Merel of Canton, H. E. Major-General R. G. Broadwood, C.B., Capt. Heathcote, A.D.C., Flag-Capt. Cayley representing H. E. Vice-Admiral Sir A. L. Winslow, Commander H. Lyon, R.N., and Mrs. and Miss Lyon, Members of the Executive and Legislative Councils. The members of the Chinese Sub-Committee of the Hongkong University including Mr. Ho Fook, Mr. Ho Kom Tong, Mr. Ng Hor-tsz, Mr. Wong Kam-fuk, Mr. Yang Chiu-po, Mr. Wong Fa-nung, Mr. Lo Suk-po, Mr. Chan Chuk-hing, Mr. Lai Kwai-pui, Mr. Chan Lok-chun, S. W. To, Chau Shiu-ki, Sir Tak-fan, Wong Leung-him and Mr. Yang Him-ping took their seats in the Grand Stand. Among other leading residents present were noticed the mem-

bers of the Consular Body, Mons. G. Liebert (France), Dr. E. A. Voretsch (Germany), Herr K. R. von Wiser (Austria-Hungary), Mr. J. J. Leiria (Portugal and Brazil), J. W. C. Bando (Denmark), Chev. Z. Volpicelli (Italy), Mr. T. Fuchitsu (Japan), Mr. P. D. Barretto (Mexico), Mr. J. H. de Reus (Netherlands), P. H. Tiedemann (Russia), and Dr. W. A. Rublee (United States); representatives of the British and foreign warships in port and officers of the local garrison. Mr. Fung Wa Chun, Mr. T. K. Dealy, Headmaster, Queen's College; Archdeacon Barnett, St. Stephen's College, His Honour Mr. W. Rees Davies, K.C., His Honour H. H. J. Gompertz, M. W. Slade, K.C., T. F. Hough, W. Wakeman, Rev. Bro. Christian (Director, St. Joseph's College), Rev. Bro. Cornelius, Rev. Spink and Miss Spink, Hon. Com. Basil R. H. Taylor, R.N., Dr. G. H. L. Fitzwilliams, J. H. Kemp, P. J. Wodehouse, S. H. Michael, A. Meckerzie, A. H. Ough, A. Bryer, Rev. Fr. G. Spade, Rev. Fr. Noval, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Browne, Mr. and Mrs. E. Shelling, P. J. Wodehouse, Rev. Fr. Monnier, Mr. J. L. de Slavias Alves and Miss Alves, Rev. Fr. T. Johnson, Colonel Bayard, J. W. C. Bando, Dr. J. W. Noble, E. Jones Hughes, Geo. Hastings, Sir Henry Berkeley, Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Denny and Miss Denny, Mr. F. B. L. Bowley, B. Layton, Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Looker, Frank Smyth, R. M. Dyer, M. S. Sassoon, Dr. Dorabjee, H. P. Tooker, Rev. T. W. Pearce, E. Jones Hughes, A. E. Griffin, A. Shelton Hooper, Mr. and Mrs. G. Cleary, J. H. N. Mody, R. Pastorek, C. S. Gubbay, and A. O'D. Gourd.

The ceremony was opened with an address by Mr. H. N. Mody, the donor of the building.

MR. H. N. MODY'S ADDRESS.

Mr. H. N. Mody said:—Your Excellency, Ladies and Gentlemen,—Before I ask Your Excellency "to well and truly lay" this Stone, it will be well that I should crave your indulgence for a few moments, in explanation of how it was that I came to make my offer of this building, the erection of which is to-day commenced by this ceremony. As a young man the advantages of education were unfortunately not within my reach, and I have to-day at my advanced age to confess myself "No Scholar." Throughout my long life I have daily realized all that I have missed for want of a sound education, and it was with the idea of in some measure providing for others what I was myself denied (Applause) that I determined to offer to erect at my own cost a building which should bring within their reach those educational advantages which I have myself sorely missed; and I may say that I was much encouraged thereto, by a conversation I held one day on the subject with one, whose absence from among us to-day no one deplores more than myself, sure though I am, that though absent in person, she is with us this day in spirit. I refer to Lady Lugard, (Applause) herself a keen educationalist, who took great interest in my scheme; and who before leaving Hongkong expressed to me the assurance that it would arrive at a successful issue and the hope that Sir Frederick Lugard would, before his departure on leave, lay, as he is now about to do, the foundation stone of this University. (Applause). I need hardly say that it was very gratifying to me to find my proposal so cordially received and accepted. But the mere erection of a building, though admittedly of the first importance, is not in itself sufficient to accomplish so vast an undertaking, as the establishment of a University, and the scheme must undoubtedly have fallen through but for the untiring perseverance and personal efforts of His Excellency the Governor, whose zeal in furthering the scheme has undoubtedly been of immense assistance in bringing to a successful issue, (Applause) and to him, I personally, and the Colony, in general, owe a deep debt of gratitude. (Applause). As I have already said the establishment of a University means more than the mere erection of a building; it requires funds for its proper equipment and furnishing as well as a capital wherewith to carry on its good and useful work, (and that by no means a small one), and it is due to the large heartedness and generosity especially of men like Mr. Scott, of Messrs. John Swire and Sons, (Applause) who, by the large sums subscribed by his firm and his sister companies, has proved to us how fully he realizes the future advantages to our Colony whose needs he knows so well, of such an institution as this University, and who by coming forward so promptly started the ball rolling so successfully—and to such corporations as the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, The Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, such firms as Messrs. Jardine Matheson and Co., the Sassoons and others, both in Hongkong and in the homeland, far too numerous to mention here, whose ready support and generous contributions have given us so much money for this purpose, that we are today able to make a start in the erection of the necessary buildings. It must not be thought, however, that what I may describe as the English subscriptions, generous and magnificent as they were, (Applause) would in themselves have been sufficient to provide the large sum required for the Endowment Fund, which was needed before the University could become an accomplished fact; and had it not been

for the princely liberality of our Chinese friends headed by His Excellency the late Viceroy of Canton, (Applause) who took a great personal interest in the scheme, subscriptions throughout China proper, and from Chinese friends of the project in the Straits, Saigon, Australia and elsewhere, the idea must yet have fallen through for want of funds, indeed, I may say that at one time I looked very much as though it must so come to naught for want of support, but in spite of cold water thrown on the idea from some quarters, the difficulties experienced by myself, and those who had the scheme at heart, we were not to be discouraged. I personally was more than pleased to extend the limit of time I had originally fixed for the collection of these needed funds for a further period of six months, and it is most gratifying to me to see, by this ceremony to-day, the scheme now an accomplished fact, (Applause). May it please the Almighty to permit me to see the building duly completed and successfully started on its useful work. (Applause). If you will open the Souvenirs in your hands you will see a picture of the building as it will appear when completed, and the fact that its erection is under the care of so well known a firm of architects as Messrs. Leigh and Orange, is in itself a sufficient guarantee that you will have a building truly worthy of so important a Colony as this, (Applause). But if you need any further such guarantee I give you mine—(Applause) that they are instructed to spare no expense in making it so worthy. That the establishment of this University here in Hongkong must have a very beneficial effect on the political, as well as the commercial, relations of this Colony with China, I am convinced. By the opportunities for a sound education it will afford, it cannot fail to attract to us the sons of wealthy and influential Chinese from all parts of China, many of whom to-day send their sons to seek their education in the distant Universities of England and America, for want of such an institution as this nearer home. These young men must necessarily in time become imbued with Western methods and ideas, which they will carry away with them at the end of their course of study, and which, remaining with them throughout their lives, must be of lasting benefit not only to themselves but to those with whom they come in contact and over whom they exercise the influence of their position as the genius of China. And, further, the parents themselves may well be expected to visit their sons here during their student days and thus a mutual knowledge and common interests will be promoted; and if by the gift of a building such as this I shall have been in some way instrumental in bringing about such a happy state of affairs it will be but little for me to have done for a Colony wherein I have spent so many years of my life. (Applause). Last but not least I must pay a tribute of gratitude to the committee for the work they have done, and to our honorary treasurer—my friend, Sir Paul Chater—(Applause) whose interest in the scheme from its inception has been unremitting, and who has done so much and so well in raising the needed fund. I will now ask Your Excellency to receive at the hands of Mr. Bryer, of the firm of Messrs. Leigh and Orange, the gold trowel with which to lay this Foundation Stone, and I hope that you will accept the same as a fitting memento of the occasion. (Loud Applause).

THE GOVERNOR'S ADDRESS.

His Excellency, replying to Mr. Mody's address, said:—Ladies and gentlemen,—We are, I think, justified in regarding as an historic occasion in the annals of this Colony the laying of the foundation of the building which the generosity of Mr. Mody has presented to this Colony for a University. This ceremony is emblematic of the project. Just as a foundation stone is but a small item of the great structure which will arise upon and around it so the beginnings of this University which we are inaugurating are, I am convinced, but the nucleus of what will come day by day a great and beneficent institution whose proportions will transcend and exceed our scheme of to-day as much as the completed building will transcend and exceed this small and comparatively insignificant block of granite. (Applause). Mr. Chamberlain—(Applause)—whose name is spoken with affection and admiration throughout the Oversea Dominions of our Gracious King, called himself a missionary of Empire and bade us "Think Imperially." Let us exercise our Imperial imagination in regard to this University and not confine our view to the horizon of the immediate present. We are forging a link in the chain which binds us in friendship and goodwill with the great Empire on whose confines this Colony is situated. (Applause). We are endeavouring not only to afford the highest educational facilities to the citizens of Hongkong, but to hold out the hand of friendship and to assist China to educate her sons with out exposing them to long exile and the risk of denationalization by sending them to Europe and America. Shall we by so doing create skilled rivals to compete against ourselves? I refuse to believe that men of the British race have come to be afraid of competition,—(hear, hear, and applause) or that we are so short-sighted as to think that our own interests may be prejudiced by leading the way in the development which is bound in any case to take place in China. The justification of the British Empire is in its results. So long as its aims are to raise and to educate the peoples who are subjects of our King, or who are contiguous to his boundaries for so long will it prosper, and no longer. It will pass away, as other Empires have passed away before it, but I believe that history will record of it that it was founded on something higher than territorial conquest or national aggrandisement—it was founded on the respect and the affection of all the races which composed it, and that its effect has been to bring to them increased prosperity and higher standards of life. It has happened to me in past years that I have been the humble instrument by which the

confines of the Empire were enlarged in some directions. (Applause). Those days are past. It is no longer an age of acquisition in which we live, but an age of development. "Peace has its conquests no less than War." And if this Colony becomes, as there is every prospect of its becoming, the centre of educational progress in South China, you will have achieved a nobler extension of the principles which underlie the British Empire than any which accompany territorial expansion—(Applause). Already this scheme has had a beneficial effect even before its birth. We welcome here to-day the delegates of the Viceroys of Nanking and Canton. (Applause)—who are here on behalf of the rulers of two of the most important Provinces of China to bear witness by their presence, to their grateful appreciation of the value of this project, and the extent to which it has already tended to cement friendship and to unite the leading men in China in a common effort for a common cause with ourselves. The Government of Peking by its subscription no less than the communities of Canton, Amoy, Saigon, Hanoi, Newchwang, Wuchow and Australia bears the same testimony. Nor will the University confer benefits on Chinese alone. Its doors are open to all races, and I hope that British and Portuguese and Indians and many others will be found among its graduates. (Applause). After many alterations of hope and of mingling the combined efforts of Chinese and British have succeeded in bringing this project into the region of practical feasibility. To-day it takes shape though we still require larger sums to make it an assured success. Its future will require not less but greater effort than its inception, has cost. Mr. Mody has told us that he has given instructions that the material of the buildings is to be of the very best. (Applause). It is even more important that the personnel of the organisation should be of the very best. Its staff must not only be men of the highest qualifications but they must be men actuated by enthusiasm, men like those who have carried through a similar undertaking at Khartoum founded in memory of Gordon, where on the very scene of the cruelties of slave-traders and the oppression and misery of ages, a centre of British education stands on the threshold of the desert and trains its students to carry light and healing into the darkest places of Africa. (Applause). It is my belief that the graduates of the University, its Doctors of Medicine, its scientific engineers and its trained administrators will exert an influence which is unmeasurable in the future among the 400 millions of China's population. They will be "Missionaries of Empire" in the highest sense—sent out to spread the benefits and blessings which practical education confers, not I trust with distorted conceptions and theories of government antagonistic to the established order of their country, but imbued with that genuine patriotism whose only aim is to make their country better and greater and to share with others the benefits they have themselves received—(Applause). My conception, then, of this scheme is that it shall stand as a proof, that the citizens of a British Colony are not engrossed solely in the pursuit of wealth, but that they realize the obligations which lie upon them to extend to subject races and to neighbouring and friendly peoples the benefits which the energy of their forefathers have conferred upon themselves. That Hongkong shall lead the way among the Crown Colonies in proving anew that the British Empire is not merely a vast trading corporation but has still the sacred fire of enthusiasm which is content to cast its bread upon the waters without looking to immediate gain, assured that it will return after many days. Mr. Mody of his generosity has provided you with a souvenir of this occasion—in the form of a memento setting forth in detail the objects this University has in view, and I will ask you to endeavour to find time to peruse this pamphlet and to acquaint yourselves with the facts it sets forth. In the anticipation that you will do so I will not recapitulate its contents but there are two particular points in it to which I will invite your special attention. One is that the training of character and the provision of moral instruction is placed in the forefront of the objects in view; safeguards are improved by insisting that the students shall reside in approved hostels or in the University itself under the close supervision of the staff and by the provision of playing fields and the residence of the masters amongst the students. By this means and by the selection of the very best men for the staff, together with collateral assistance of the Chinese gentry and of various associations and missions we hope to ensure that the best possible tone and feeling shall exist among the undergraduates, and that the University shall never be open to the reproach that it provides a secular and materialistic education to the neglect of what is infinitely more important, character and integrity and a high standard of life. (Applause). In the second place, I will invite your attention to some of the letters printed in the second appendix and especially to the remarkable analysis of the scheme by His Excellency Chan Joo-Chong. His Majesty's Government have so far as I know without precedent founded a permanent scholarship and in addition to the letters printed I know that many of the leading statesmen of England are greatly impressed with the efforts which this Colony is making, and cordially appreciate the great potentialities of this project. You will see that His Gracious Majesty himself, who is over the first to recognize the far-reaching possibilities of a great scheme, has directed that the holders of scholarships under the Imperial grant shall be called "King Edward VII scholars" as a mark of his personal interest. (Applause). He did not wait to confer this recognition until the University was actually opened and an assured success; he identified himself with it while as yet our efforts were incomplete in order to encourage and support us. Now that we have reached the stage of laying the foundation stone His Majesty has been graciously pleased to give a further token of his approval and it affords me the very greatest

possible pleasure to read to you this telegram which I have received from the Secretary of State with instructions that I was to keep it secret until to-day:

"His Majesty has been pleased to approve that Mr. Mody be appointed Knight Bachelor. Letters Patent will be issued in due course. I concur in your proposal to announce the honour at the laying of the foundation stone of the University. A simultaneous announcement will be made in the United Kingdom."

"(Sd.) CREWE." (Prolonged Applause.) Ladies and Gentlemen, you will, I am sure, all desire me to express on your behalf as well as on my own, your most hearty congratulations to Sir Hormusjee Mody on the honour conferred upon him by the King. (Prolonged applause.) His public benefactions culminating in this great undertaking which owes its inception solely to his thought, have well deserved the honour. Long may he live to enjoy it and to see this university, the assured success which his generosity deserves. But though Sir Hormusjee Mody is entitled to first place on the roll of the founders of the university, there is another gentleman, Mr. Scott, senior partner of the firm of Messrs. Butterfield and Swire, to whom the success of the endowment fund is chiefly due. At a time when the prospects looked dark and hope of success appeared to be dim, the firm of Taikoo on Mr. Scott's initiative came forward with a splendid gift of £40,000—40 lacs of dollars and turned defeat into victory setting an example which stimulated generosity in others. (Applause.) Hardly less welcome was the donation of \$100,000 by His Excellency Chan Jen Chun at that time Viceroy of Canton which was conveyed to me with heavy expressions of interest in the scheme. (Applause.) Their princely gifts of great generosity by the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, Messrs. Jardine Matheson & Co., Mr. Ng Li Hing and many others have rendered possible the function of to-day. But if there are those both British and Chinese whose means enabled them to come forward with regal gifts, there are yet others to whom the fund is not less indebted. Probably there is no one who appreciates better than myself the immense amount of spare work which has been entailed and the unvarying courage and pertinacity which has been exhibited by the Hon. Dr. Ho Kai and his colleagues on the sub-committee for collecting funds and by Sir Paul Chater, the treasurer. A scheme of this kind is not brought to a successful issue without immense effort and to no one are the thanks of the Colony more abundantly due for personal unceasing efforts than to those gentlemen. Now, Sir Hormusjee Mody, I have to thank you for the beautiful trowel you propose to present to me and subject to the approval of the Secretary of State, I gratefully accept this as a souvenir of this occasion, of which however I shall require no tangible and visible object to remind me. It is now my pleasant duty to lay the foundation stone with heartfelt wishes that this university may prove to be a great power for good as we anticipate that it will, a bond of friendship between this Colony and China, and an outward and visible sign of the development of Imperial conception in this Colony. (Loud Applause.)

THE TROWEL.
Mr. A. Bryer, stepping forward, handed Sir Frederick Lugard the gold trowel in a teakwood case as a souvenir of the memorable occasion from his firm, Messrs. Leigh and Orange, civil engineers and architects. The trowel was specially designed by Mr. Bryer and is a beautiful piece of workmanship illustrating the Chinese jeweller's art. The handle is of ivory and a dragon's head in gold connects it with the blade. The dragon holds in its mouth the crossed flag of England and China. Engraved on the gold blade are two other dragons whose tails taper to the sharp end of the blade, their heads facing that of the large dragon and all the three represented as if making for the large oval ball set in the centre. The dragons' eyes are set in jade. The inscription on the trowel reads:

HONGKONG UNIVERSITY.

This Foundation Stone

was laid by

H. E.

Sir Frederick J. D. Lugard, K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O., 16th March, 1910.

This Building is Erected and Presented to the Colony by

H. N. Mody,

A Parsi Gentleman,

50 Years Resident in Hongkong.

With the trowel, H. E. Sir Frederick Lugard spread the mortar on the square stone bed which was placed at the base of the main or clock tower of the building when completed. The stone was then lowered into position, under Mr. Bryer's personal direction. Receiving a mallet from the same gentleman, His Excellency tapped the corner-stone with it.

His Excellency the Governor then said: I declare this foundation stone well and truly laid, and I invoke the blessing of Almighty God on the future of this University and the object for which it stands.

Replicas of the trowel in silver were presented by Mr. Mody to Taotai Wei Han for H. E. Chang Jen-chun, Viceroy of the Liangking and late Viceroy of the Liangkwang, and to H. E. Yuan Shu Han, the present Viceroy of the Two Kwang.

The Band of the Rajpals thereupon played the National Anthem, the large assembly standing up meanwhile.

Into a receptacle in the stone was deposited a large bottle which contained Hongkong silver and copper coins and also a copy each of the daily newspapers printed in the Colony including the *Hongkong Telegraph*. With the papers was placed also a copy of the *Souvenir Memorandum* describing the origin and development of the Hongkong University project and which was distributed to the visitors this afternoon.

Cut into the stone was the following inscription—

This Foundation Stone

was laid by

Sir Frederick J. D. Lugard, K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O., 16th March, 1910.

This Building is Erected and Presented to the Colony by

H. N. Mody,

A Parsi Gentleman,

50 Years Resident in Hongkong.

H. E. TAOTAI WEI HAN'S ADDRESS. H. E. Taotai Wei Han, the Vicereral delegate, also spoke. His Excellency said:—Your Excellency, Mr. Mody, Members of the Council of the Hongkong University, Ladies and Gentlemen,—On behalf of His Excellency Chang Jen Chun, Viceroy of the Two Kwang Provinces, and His Excellency Yuan Shu Han, Viceroy of the Two Kwang Provinces, whose unfortunately prevented by State affairs from being present on this auspicious occasion, I deliver a message of cordial goodwill and sincere sympathy in your great undertaking. (Applause.) I am charged by Their Excellencies the Viceroys to extend to the workers who have brought into the sphere of practical politics a University for Hongkong and South China the genuine appreciation and co-operation of the people of the Two Kwang Provinces. Further, I am charged to state that it is the profound wish of their Excellencies the Viceroys and people they have the honour to represent that the great institution which promises to spring from the seed now being sown will thrive to blossom with abundant and continued success, and will rapidly spring to lush maturity and become a tree of knowledge from which all good and no evil may emanate—good both for Hongkong and the great Empire of China. Geographically Hongkong is a portion of China, and what makes for the good of one part must naturally reflect profitably upon the whole country. It is a universal axiom that the man who can make two blades of grass grow where only one thrived before is a worthy citizen, but how much more valuable to the world at large is the country which can ensure the growth of such a tree of learning as is to-day being planned? China ever has been and always will be a home of study; the nation has not, of course, developed and pursued the line of march taken in the West. It has steadily plodded along its own particular footpath, contented, as it were, with its ancient classics, to attain what, according to its own lights, was best for it, but the time has come when closer commingling with the outer world merits a change in the character of study as well as in the method. Foreign countries are prone to blame, if not censure, China for backwardness in adopting modern sciences. She does not deserve such blame. China is a vast empire, which, centuries before the European nations evolved from the barbaric state, possessed her schools and her regulated system of civilisation. That system was eminently suited to her needs up to a certain point, just as the primitive standards of life, and the "might-is-right" system of feudal days in Europe suited the people who then existed. Change came to the outer world just as it came and is coming to China. The rapid advance of modern scientific knowledge, the utility of inventions to ameliorate the conditions of the masses and promote the betterment of States, are having their effect not only upon one nation but upon all, and China is one with others that feel the impulse at their hearts to acquire what is best of the numerous world-changing advances in scientific, industrial, political, and social life. No one recognises more than the Chinese themselves, however, how necessary it is to proceed slowly, and cautious statesmen will always hesitate before committing their country to reforms which might plunge the vast masses of the Empire into chaotic turmoil. If the masses are made ready for the acceptance of innovations by previous cautious preparation any new method of making life easier may safely be introduced, but until then the wise man is he who will be sure that his steps are measured by his strength and ability to cover the distance to his destination without possibilities of distress or discomfiture. It is for this reason that a University in Hongkong is welcomed by the Chinese. It will be a near-by tree of knowledge from which the leaves of learning may easily be plucked and passed from hand to hand among the people of the Southern provinces of China; it will afford the grateful shade of erudition to the young men of China who may not be able to go further afield for it; and it will by its benefits, swiftly convince the still unconvinced among the Chinese that education is a mighty factor in promoting national greatness, and the only fulcrum that can be used with any chance of success in levering the people as a whole to the plane of enlightenment and progressive life that should be lived. For these reasons a University in Hongkong is appreciated and supported by the thinking section of the Chinese, and Their Excellencies the Viceroys join with that section of their countrymen in wishing lasting good and future greatness to the University, as well as sound and enduring good from it to Hongkong and China. Particularly do Their Excellencies contribute their meed of gratitude to those who agitated so long for the establishment of a University, to the excellent philanthropist, Mr. H. N. Mody, who made the institution possible; to all those who contributed funds, and last and not least to His Excellency Sir Frederick Lugard, whose vigorous and untiring zeal has contributed so much to the consummation of the idea. (Loud Applause.)

Group photographs were taken by Mr. Mescheung of the Governor in the act of laying the stone, and of the members of the General Committee and the officials.

At the conclusion of the proceedings, Mr. S. W. Tse proposed three cheers for His Excellency the Governor, which were given with great vim and vigour.

Dr. Ho Kai moved that three cheers be given for Sir H. N. Mody, the new knight, which were furnished in great style.

A "tiger" to both the distinguished gentlemen closed the ceremony.

DESCRIPTION OF THE BUILDINGS.

A whole set of plans, showing the general site, elevation and sectional drawings was on exhibition at the grounds. Through the courtesy of Mr. Bryer the plans were explained in detail to a representative of the *Hongkong Telegraph*.

GENERAL SITE.

As is already known the site is on a piece of Crown land granted by the Government at the junction of Bonham and Pokfulam Roads. It comprises an area of about ten acres. In extent it fronts Bonham Road getting up from which and in front of the terrace facing the main block of building is a croquet and bowling lawn. Away on the west will be the principal residence with detached quarters and a tennis lawn on the northern slope. The Gate Lodge will be to the west of the Principal's residence on Pokfulam Road, besides which there will be two other entrances to the west and east, respectively. Higher up to the west the lodge will be located, the anatomical laboratory for which an appropriation of 5,000 square feet has been made. Above the main block an extensive area of 6,750 square feet, or one and one-third acre, has been set apart and will be devoted for the purpose of a playing field. Two professors' residences and quarters are designed to occupy positions east of the field. Ground for proposed extensions embracing an area of 6 acres has been reserved for future requirements.

THE ELEVATION.

shows a magnificent building, which will be one of the most prominent on the island as seen from the harbour, having three storeys—the basement of 13 feet, ground floor 16 feet, and first floor 15 feet. The main, or clock, tower will be the most imposing part of the structure having a height of 112 feet from the basement floor. Besides the clock tower there will be four corner towers which enhance the general effect of the architecture. In technical language the building is described as of the Classic Renaissance style; it will be finished in brick, stone, and cement plaster.

BASEMENT PLAN.

Entering from the porch on the basement is a hall leading to the staircase. On either side of the hall will be located the lavatories and conveniences with an intervening counter dividing two spacious apartments for hats and coats, the dimensions of each of which are 25' 7" by 19' 3". A store—39' 7" by 19' 3"—and provision for accommodation for caretaker—28' 7" by 38' 0"—both right and left of the central block—complete the basement plan; with the exception of two small rooms at each of the two extreme ends of this part of the building.

One of the first requirements which the architects have had to provide for even before the University proper is in full working order is the engineering workshop and laboratory in two separate detached buildings with provision for future extension.

ON THE GROUND FLOOR.

is a library lounge, with space for library on either side of the staircase measuring 21' 7" by 40' 6". On the west wing is a physics lecture room 40' by 20'; a physics laboratory 20' by 40' 6" and a chemical laboratory of the same dimensions. The chemical lecture room has a floor area of 41' 9" by 28' 6". There is an intervening space between the latter room and the medical library museum (29' 9" by 20') for a staircase for attendants. The hall adjoining the museum. The professor's room is in the northwest corner with the dark room next to it.

But the feature of the ground floor is, without a doubt, the great hall which is of palatial dimensions, being 80 feet long by 50 wide, with a gallery over. To the right and left of this hall of magnificent proportions will be two courts, each 41' 7" by 52' 8". The drawing office—70' 6" wide and 20' deep is in the front portion of the building on the east side, the professor's room and store occupying the north-eastern extremity. The engineering laboratory divides the drawing office from the lecture hall which is separated by a dividing wall from the mathematical lecture room. There is an attendant's stairway in this wing also similar to that on the western section. The registrar's office and committee room make up the rest of the special apartments on this floor. A spacious verandah answering the requirements of the climate is provided right round the building and corridors furnish the approach to the various rooms within.

THE FIRST FLOOR.

plan is designed to contain eleven rooms in all, besides a spacious gallery. "On ascending the stairs, the first room overlooking the green lawn is the professors' sitting hall. The western wing contains the pathological laboratory, a large room measuring 30' by 41' 3". Next to this is a class room the floor area of which measures 40' by 20'. The physiological laboratory is rather larger, being 41' 6" deep and 29' 9" wide. Leading off this room is a small store with a professor's room at the corner. The biological laboratory which is 40' 2" by 29' 4" is in the centre, and at the rear is the biological lecture hall which will have a floor space 41' 6" by 29' 3". As on the floor below a stairway is provided at the rear for attendants' use. A large flat roof completes this section of the building. The eastern wing is similarly planned and contains the following apartments:—Lecture room 30' by 40'; class room 40' by 20'; lecture room 29' by 40'; lecture room 29' by 40'; and lecture room 41' by 29'. As on the opposite wing staircase and lavatory accommodation are provided. The verandahs and corridors on this floor are identical with those on the floor below.

THE PRINCIPAL'S HOUSE.

will be of two floors—a ground and a first floor—with detached quarters connected to the house by a bridge on an iron column. The ground floor has three large rooms—study, drawing and dining rooms, besides the hall. The pantry is at the rear. The floor of the porch and verandah will be laid with English glazed tiles, while the pantry will have an impervious floor of Deep Water Bay tiles.

The first floor contains four bed rooms and a passage. There will be two bath-rooms, while the verandah extends across the whole width of the house.

In the quarters there are a kitchen, cooling room, coolie kitchen and latrine on the ground floor, the smah room, hot store and lumber room will be on the first floor.

PROFESSORS' HOUSES.

The two professors' houses are of the semi-detached style. The description of one applies to the other in every respect, as they are identical in design and construction. The drawing room is entered from the hall. At the entrance from the porch a door leads into the dining room from the drawing room. The house at the western side has a verandah for the whole depth of the house, and it will be laid with English tiles.

On the first floor two bed-rooms, in front of which is a whole length verandah, face the harbour. Dividing the front from the rear rooms is a passage, to the right of which is a third bed-room. The bath room and conveniences adjoin this latter room. The ground floor verandah is duplicated on the first floor and stretches from end to end of the building. The quarters are in a detached structure and is connected by means of a bridge with the houses.

As already mentioned the other house is like that just described in every detail, excepting that the verandahs are located, as they must be, at the opposite end of the house.

HISTORY OF THE PROJECT.

The *Souvenir Book* of the occasion presented by Mr. H. N. Mody at the grounds this afternoon contains a historical memorandum, by Sir Frederick Lugard, of the University scheme brought up to the 11th March, 1910. In the sixteen folio pages of print His Excellency gives a perfectly comprehensive review of the movement which fructified to-day from its very inception. The following brief extracts will serve to give a very good idea of the project to those who may happen not to have kept themselves informed of the various stages in the progress of the scheme which was brought to such a happy and successful issue this afternoon.

ORIGIN OF THE SCHEME.

The idea of establishing a University in Hongkong was advocated by the *China Mail* and others in 1905, but it remained till recently a mere pious aspiration of an entirely nebulous character. In the winter following Sir Frederick Lugard's arrival in the Colony, speaking at a prize-giving at St. Stephen's College (December 1907) he alluded to this ambitious project and expressed the hope that it might before long take shape. Shortly afterwards Mr. H. N. Mody intimated to him privately that he had read his remarks with great interest, and was prepared to erect the necessary building at a cost of \$100,000, and to give \$50,000 towards an Endowment Fund.

HONGKONG COLLEGE OF MEDICINE.

At the time that this offer was made, there was already on foot a project for enlarging the scope of the Hongkong College of Medicine. This institution had been founded in 1887, under the style of the College of Medicine for Chinese, for the training of Chinese students in Western medicine, and after 20 years of patient work it was incorporated by Local Ordinance in 1907 under the new name. It seemed to His Excellency that the two projects—the University and the new College of Medicine—might be advantageously combined.

MEETING OF RESIDENTS.

On March 18th, 1908, he convened a meeting of a large number of the principal residents in Hongkong and informed them of what had occurred. He said that as head of the Government he must make it quite clear that the revenues of the Colony could not undertake any responsibility for carrying this project through, and though he was ready to recommend to the Secretary of State the gift of an adequate site for the purpose, and though, if it succeeded, the Government would necessarily be closely connected with its control, he could accept no responsibility on behalf of Government for its maintenance. The University must, in fact, be financially independent, though the Legislative Council might not improbably approve of a grant in aid of its revenue; and he added that probably a sum of about \$1,000,000 would be required for an Endowment Fund even if the scope of the University was restricted to two or three Faculties only. It was decided at that meeting, after recording their appreciation of Mr. Mody's generosity, to appoint a sub-committee to report what would in their opinion be the minimum staff, and its cost, for the two Faculties of Medicine and Engineering; how far local assistance, to aid the professional staff, could be counted on; if a school of Law were added later what buildings it would be advisable to erect at once; and what sum would be required for maintenance and Endowment.

THE SUB-COMMITTEE.

The sub-committee consisted of Hon. Sir Paul Chater, C.M.G., chairman, Hon. Dr. Ho Kai, C.M.G., Hon. Dr. Atkinson (P.C.M.O.), Hon. Mr. Chalmers, C.M.O. (D.P.W.), Hon. Mr. Pollock, K.C., Dr. Wright (Headmaster Queen's College), Dr. Thomson (Secretary, Medical College), Mr. Bowles (Crown Solicitor) and Mr. Turner (C.E.). They presented a report on September 25th, 1908.

FURTHER MEETINGS HELD.

Further meetings were held at Government House on October 29th, November 11th and 18th, 1908, to discuss this scheme, the essential feature of which was the immediate commencement of the building, and the location in the College of the Technical Institute and Medical College which together enjoyed an income (from Government grants, fees of students and endowments) of \$24,000—as a nucleus of the University. Mr. (now Sir) Henry May, Colonial Secretary, expressed doubts, supported by estimates prepared by the Director of Public Works, as to whether the design for the University buildings, which had been prepared by Mr. Mody's architect, could be erected for the sum upon which the Government had been promised by Mr. Mody. That gentleman thereupon undertook to erect the building, whatever its cost, but would not be responsible for

furnishing or equipment, or for any demand on the Endowment Fund, if the building exceeded the total of \$180,000.

UNIVERSITY COMMITTEE APPOINTED.

The committee, which the general meeting had proposed should be appointed to deal with this project, was nominated in January, 1909, and consisted of the following gentlemen:—Chairman, The Governor (Sir F. D. Lugard), Members, Rt. Rev. Bishop of Victoria (Dr. Lader), the Colonial Secretary (Sir F. H. May), the Colonial Treasurer (Mr. Thomson), the Director of Public Works (Mr. Chatham), the Registrar General (Mr. Brown), the Director of Education (Mr. Irving), Sir Paul Chater, C.M.G. (Hon. Treasurer), Mr. Mody, Hon. Mr. Pollock, K.C., Hon. Dr. Ho Kai, C.M.G., Hon. Mr. Wei Yuk, C.M.G., and Mr. Clementi. Hon. Mr. Murray Stewart, Mr. Turner and Mr. Lau Chu Pak joined later.

CHINESE SUB-COMMITTEE.

The Chinese members submitted the names of about 100 leading Chinese gentlemen to act as a sub-committee for the purpose of raising funds, under the chairmanship of Dr. Ho Kai (senior unofficial member of Council) with Mr. Tse as secretary. They were addressed by the Governor at the first meeting on February 15th, 1909. The sub-committee made a careful translation into Chinese of an appeal written by the Governor, and printed 10,000 copies at their own expense for circulation. They had weekly meetings and submitted various proposals which were considered by the committee, and they formed corresponding committees for raising funds outside the Colony.

HOW THE FUNDS WERE RAISED.

In the meantime considerable progress had been made with the endowment fund. The Chinese not only of Hongkong, but of various other places had come forward with generous subscriptions, including one of \$200,000 from the Viceroy of Canton, and the prospect of ultimate success was practically assured by a splendid gift of £40,000 from Messrs. Butterfield & Swire and allied firms on the initiative of Mr. J. H. Scott, senior partner of J. Swire & Sons, whose generosity entitles him to be considered as joint founder of the University, with Mr. Mody. The Secretary of State notified his approval of the grant of the proposed site and cordially approved of the project, which the China Association also warmly supported. The Viceroy of Canton (H. E. Chang Jen Chun), who exhibited great enthusiasm for the scheme, issued an official Manifesto levying subscriptions towards it, and setting out the grounds upon which he considered it to be a benefit to China. Sir Robert Hart wrote in commendation, as also did the Governor of the Straits Settlements, the Governor of Macao, the Municipal Council of Shanghai.

The Government of China made a grant to the fund, while the Chinese communities of Canton, Saigon, Newchwang, Amoy, Penang, Waichow, and Australia, added their subscriptions to those of the Hongkong Chinese community, and finally the British Government intimated that the Imperial Exchequer would provide £500 per annum for scholarships for British subjects, and that His Majesty had been graciously pleased to direct that holders should be called King Edward VII scholars, as a token of his personal interest.

PLANS OF BUILDING APPROVED.

A seventh meeting of the committee was held on December 13th when Mr. Mody's generous offer was unconditionally accepted, and a site plan of the buildings signed by Mr. Mody and by the Chairman on behalf of the Committee, was deposited in the custody of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank. The Committee accepted the conclusions of the sub-committee as regards the site, the number of students for whom provision should be made, the location of the residential quarters, etc., and in view of the large amount collected for endowment they decided that the erection of the buildings might commence forthwith.

TAIKOO CHAIR OF ENGINEERING.

They also decided that, subject to the concurrence of Messrs. J. Swire and allied firms, the Faculty of Engineering in the University should be called the "Taikoo Chair of Engineering" in recognition of their generous donation to the Endowment Fund. Mr. Scott has since intimated the desire of his partners and himself that the name "Taikoo" should be substituted for "Scott."

PRESENT POSITION AND PROSPECTS.

The foundation stone was laid this afternoon, and it is hoped that Mr. Mody's undertakings will be completed by the end of the year 1911 and that the University may be opened early in 1912. The anatomical laboratory is not included and will be built separately, and completed simultaneously. The cost of the students' quarters may, if necessary, be provided by a loan, which (if guaranteed by the University) should be obtainable at 4%, but Dr. Ho Kai is confident that the amount required will be subscribed locally when the time comes. Mr. Brown's sub-committee estimated the number of students in the first year or two at seventy, of whom probably a considerable number—if not the majority—will be provided for in hostels. It is therefore proposed to build only one block—accommodating fifty-six students—at first. The capital cost including furniture and fittings (exclusive of the masters' rooms) is estimated at \$60,500, and the maintenance including lighting and current repairs, &c., at about \$1,800. The charge to students, if the building is provided from funds subscribed, will be about \$35 per annum or, if rent of quarters is included, about \$78.

Two men were this morning charged by Inspector Brown, of the Registrar-General's office, before Mr. J. R. Wood, Second Police Magistrate, with kidnapping a boy six years of age. The child was missed on the 13th instant from the house of its parents in Rialler Street, at the back of the Chung Hing Theatre. Acting upon information received, Inspector Brown proceeded to Portland Street and in one of the houses there discovered the alleged child-stalker seated on a bed smoking opium, with the child beside him. The case was remanded.

Sir Hormusjee Mody.

KING EDWARD'S RECOGNITION.

ENTHUSIASTIC RECEPTION OF THE ANNOUNCEMENT.

One of the happiest incidents of the proceedings at the laying of the Foundation Stone of the Hongkong University this afternoon was the announcement by His Excellency the Governor that the King had been graciously pleased to confer on Mr. H. N. Mody the title of Knight Bachelor. The official statement was entirely unexpected, and Mr. Mody stood amazed while the great assemblage cheered themselves hoarse over the honour which, as the Governor himself said, and as most others will echo, was thoroughly deserved. Not only was the King's recognition of a worthy citizen a welcome indication of His Majesty's interest in this distant out-post of the Empire, a pure bolt from the blue but the Governor himself stated that he had been commanded to keep the honour a secret until the last moment. What is more, His Majesty telegraphed that the news would appear in the *London Gazette* and in *Hongkong* simultaneously.

Sir Hormusjee Mody was visibly overcome when the Governor spoke of the King's message. A friendly word of praise by his old friend Sir Paul Chater scarcely restored him. He bowed repeatedly when the words of the telegram were read out while the plaudits of his friends resounded in the sunshine.

The words of His Majesty's message are given in another column, but here it may perhaps be better to quote the new knight's expression of thanks.

Sir H. N. Mody said, in a voice so choked by emotion that he could hardly be heard two yards away:—Your Excellency, ladies and gentlemen,—"Before we depart from this assemblage, I have to thank His Excellency the Governor for the information which he has conveyed to me just now, and for the honour which has been bestowed upon me by His Majesty the King and Emperor of India (applause). Sir, I cannot find appropriate words to express my deep gratitude for the little I have done for this Colony. I feel His Majesty has rewarded me for little that I have done. Now I ask Your Excellency to convey to His Majesty my thanks and gratitude and loyalty to His Majesty—(loud applause). I thank Your Excellency for the kind words uttered for me and I shall always retain those golden words in my memory. I thank you again (loud applause).

At the close of the ceremony Sir H. N. Mody was surrounded by friends who desired to congratulate him on the high distinction which had been specially conferred on him by King Edward.

TYPHOON WARNING.

The telegram quoted below was received from the Manila Observatory at the American Consulate-General at 11 a.m. to-day.

Manila, March 16, 1910, 10 a.m.
Cyclone or Typhoon E. of the Visayas Islands. Direction unknown.

Mr. Wu Ting-fang, late Chinese Minister in Washington, left London on 1st ult. for The Hague, and other European capitals on his way to Egypt. He is homeward bound via Europe, and has been very pleased at his stay in London. His family proceeds direct from England, and Mr. Wu will join them at Port Said.

OFFICIAL reports from South New Guinea, just made public, give particulars of a naval reconnaissance up the Hapipi River, last November. The explorers went inland, until they reached a lake beyond which they sighted the central mountain range running east to west. The tops of several peaks were covered with snow. The southern slopes of the range appeared to be very steep, and to be marked by deep cliffs. The observations show that the mountain region is very difficult to reach.

ATTEMPTS to effect communication by wireless telegraphy between Hawaii and Japan, which have been going on for some time past, have at last shown some sign of success. We (*Japan Chronicle*) learn that the P.M. steamer *Mongolia*, which arrived at Yokohama on the 1st instant from San Francisco, via Honolulu, reported that the wireless receiver on board, when the steamer was about 3,000 miles from Choshi, distinctly recorded a wireless communication sent from the station at that place which is just outside Tokyo Bay. The *Mongolia* was only about 150 miles off Hawaii when the message was received, and the authorities therefore conclude that the communication from Choshi must have reached Hawaii.

THE two men who were charged the other day with entering No. 7, Lochiel Terrace, Kowloon, the residence of Mr. G. Hunter, and attempting to inflict grievous bodily harm on the house-boy, again appeared before Mr. E. R. Hallifax First Police Magistrate, this morning. Both men were convicted of common assault and awarded one month's hard labour each, while one of the defendants was convicted of a further charge of being found in unlawful possession of certain weapons, to wit, a revolver, knife and fighting iron, without a permit from the Captain Superintendent of Police, and was fined \$50 or, in default, three months' hard labour. Inspector Langley, of the Water Police, prosecuted and Mr. P. S. Dixon, from Mr. E. A. Harding's office, appeared for the defendants.

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"EMPRESS OF INDIA" SATURDAY, MAY 14TH.	"ALLAN LINE" FRIDAY, JUNE 10TH.
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MANILA	"YUNSAN"	FRIDAY, 25th Mar., 4 P.M.
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SAMARANG & SOERABAYA	"SHAN LUNG"	10th Mar., 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"LIMAN"	20th Mar., Daylight.
MANILA, ZAMBOANGA & AUSTRALIA	"OLANGSANG"	21st Mar., 4 P.M.
CERT & LOILO	"BUNGKANG"	21st Mar., 4 P.M.
MANILA	"TAMING"	22nd Mar., 3 P.M.
CHEFOO, NEWCHANG	"KWEIYANG"	22nd Mar., 4 P.M.
TIENSIN	"HUICHOW"	22nd Mar., 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"AN HUI"	24th Mar., 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"CHIN HUA"	27th Mar., Daylight.
MANILA	"TEAN"	29th Mar., 3 P.M.

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TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.

Connecting at TACOMA with

THE CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND PUGET SOUND RAILWAY,

AND THE CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY,

(The only direct trans-Pacific service, shipboard, also shortest and fastest route from the Pacific Coast to CHICAGO). Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Common Points in the U.S.A. and Canada, also to the principal Ports in Mexico, Central and South America.

For	Steamers	Tonnage	Leaves
TACOMA VIA MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA	"TACOMA MARU" Capt. H. Yamamoto	6,178	WEDNESDAY, 23rd March, at Noon.
Do.	"SEATTLE MARU" Capt. T. Saito	6,182	WEDNESDAY, 20th April, at Noon.

The Co.'s newly built steamers have fair speed. Superior accommodation for steerage passengers situated AMIDSHIP. A limited number of Cabin passengers carried at low rates. Best adapted rooms for carrying Silk, Treasure and Parcels. Special attention given towards Express connection.

HONGKONG, SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS & FORMOSA SERVICE.

For	Steamers	Leaves
TAMSAI, SWATOW & AMOY	"DAIJIN MARU" Capt. Y. Kaburaki	SUNDAY, 20th Mar., at 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI via SWATOW, AMOY and FOOSHOW	"BUJUN MARU" Capt. Y. Fuseo	THURSDAY, 24th Mar., at 8 A.M.

Fair speed. Superior passenger accommodation. Electric light throughout. First class cuisine.

The newly built steamers "OHJOHUN MARU" and "BUJUN MARU"—First class Cabins AMIDSHIP.

For information of Freight, Passages, Sailings, etc., apply at the Co.'s Local Branch Office at Second Floor, No. 1, Queen's Buildings.

Hongkong, 16th March, 1910.

T. ARIMA, Manager.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

(THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)



PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATIONS	STEAMERS	SAILING DATES, 1910
MARSEILLES, LONDON AND ANTWERP via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO AND PORT SAID	"KANAGAWA MARU" Capt. I. Nagan, Tons 7000 "AOKI MARU" Capt. N. Mabuchi, Tons 7000 "MIYASAKI MARU" Capt. T. Murai, Tons 9000	WEDNESDAY, 23rd Mar., at Daylight. WEDNESDAY, 30th Mar., at Daylight. WEDNESDAY, 13th April, at Daylight.

VICTORIA, B.C., & SEATTLE	"KAMAKURA MARU" Capt. K. Kori, Tons 6500	SATURDAY, 23rd Apr. From KOBE.
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VICTORIA, B.C., & SEATTLE	"AWA MARU" Capt. S. Ishikawa, Tons 7000 "INABA MARU" Capt. K. Kawata, Tons 7000	TUESDAY, 29th Mar., at Noon. TUESDAY, 26th April, Noon.
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SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE, via MANILA, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE AND BRISBANE	"KUMANO MARU" Capt. M. Winkler, Tons 6000 "YAWATA MARU" Capt. T. Sekine, Tons 5000	FRIDAY, 18th Mar., at Noon. FRIDAY, 15th April, at Noon.
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BOMBAY, via SINGAPORE AND COLOMBO	"COLOMBO MARU" Capt. E. Comber, Tons 5000	TUESDAY, 22nd March.
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KOBE and YOKOHAMA	"KITANO MARU" Capt. E. Cope, Tons 9000	THURSDAY, 17th March, at Noon.
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† Fitted with new system of wireless telegraphy. ‡ Cargo only. * Carries dock passengers.

† Through Passenger Tickets issued to the Principal Cities in the United States, Canada and Europe, in connection with the GREAT NORTHERN and NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAYS and Atlantic Steamers. Round-the-World Tickets also issued. Between Nagasaki and Yokohama, 1st and 2nd class through passengers have the option of travelling by Rail.

From Hongkong direct to Nagasaki 4 days, to Kobe 5 days and to Yokohama 6 days.

For further information as to Freight, Passage, Sailings, etc., apply at the Company's Local Branch Office in Prince's Buildings, First Floor, Charter Road.

T. KUSUMOTO,

Manager.

Shipping—Steamers.



THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM

FOR STRAITS, OCEAN, AUSTRALIA, INDIA, ADEN, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, FLYMOUTH AND LONDON.

Through Bills of Lading issued for BATAVIA, PERSIAN GULF, CONTINENTAL AMERICA and SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

THE Steamship

"MACEDONIA"

Captain J. D. Andrews, R.N.R., carrying His Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this for LONDON DIRECT call at BOMBAY for Passenger and Mails on SATURDAY, 13th March, at Noon, taking Passengers and Cargo for the above Ports.

Silk and Valuables only will be accepted for Bombay.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 4 P.M. the day before sailing. The Contents and Value of all Packages are required.

For further Particulars, apply to

R. A. HEWETT,

Hongkong, 7th March, 1910.

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.

Sailing at Timor, Port Darwin and Queensland Ports, and taking through Cargo to Adelaide, New Zealand, Tasmania, &c.)

THE Steamship

"EASTERN"

Captain McArthur, will be despatched as above on WEDNESDAY, the 6th April, at Noon.

This well-known Steamer is specially fitted for Passengers, and has a Refrigerating Chamber which ensures the supply of Fresh Provisions, Ice, &c., throughout the voyage.

The Steamer is installed throughout with the Electric Light.

A Stewardess and a duly qualified Surgeon are carried.

N.B.—To assure the additional comfort of passengers the steamers of the Company have electric fans fitted in staterooms.

For Freight or Passage, apply to GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 14th March, 1910.

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all

Overland Common Points in the United States of America and Canada, and also for the principal ports in Mexico, and Central and South America.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG

VANCOUVER, P.C., TACOMA & SEATTLE

MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA

Steamer Tons Capt. In. Sailing Date

America 4,363 J. Boyd 7th April

Superior 4,657 F. W. Davies 11th May

America 6,232 J. Mahie 5th July

These steamers are specially fitted for the carriage of Asiatic Steamer passengers.

PARCEL EXPRESS TO THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

For further information apply to

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED, General Agents

Jeune's Buildings Hongkong 4th March, 1910

THE AMERICAN AND ORIENTAL LINE.

FOR NEW YORK.

(With Liberty to Call at the Malabar Coast).

THE Steamship

"INVERIC"

will be despatched for the above Port on TUESDAY, the 26th April.

For Freight, apply to

ARNHOLD, KARBURG & CO., General Agents.

Hongkong, 14th March, 1910.

CHARGEURS REUNIS.

(FRENCH STEAMSHIP COMPANY).

(ALL ROUND THE WORLD LINE).

REGULAR FREIGHT SERVICE

TO SAN FRANCISCO, MEXICO, PERU, CHILE, RIVER PLATE, BRAZIL.

The steamers of the CHARGEURS REUNIS Co. proceed from YOKOHAMA DIRECT to SAN FRANCISCO, without any call en route thus affording a fast regular cargo-boast service from China and Japan to San Francisco.

THE Steamship

" "

For further particulars apply to

P. A. LAPICQUE & CO., Agents at Hongkong,

No. 4 Queen's Building, Telephone 930.

Hongkong, 16th January, 1910.

Shipping—Steamers.

"INDRA" LINE OF STEAMERS, LIMITED.

FOR NEW YORK.

(With Liberty to call at the Malabar Coast).

THE Steamship

"INDRAVELLI"

Captain Pitcher, will be despatched as above on or about 16th March.

For Freight, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LD., Agents.

Hongkong, 23rd February, 1910.

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE

TO NEW YORK,

VIA PORTS AND SUEZ CANAL

(With Liberty to Call at Malabar Coast.)

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

FOR NEW YORK:

S.S. "SIKH" On 29th March.

FOR NEW YORK AND BOSTON:

S.S. "DAORE CASTLE" On 12th April.

For Freight and further information, apply to

DODWELL & Co., LIMITED, Agents.

Hongkong, 11th March, 1910.

Intimations.

PABST EXTRACT.

THE best TONIC for keeping in perfect health in the Tropics.

It is a liquid food in predigested form, containing all the bracing, soothing and toning effects of the choicest hops. Nearly Non-alcoholic.

Highly recommended by the local medical profession in cases of Debility after Malaria, from overwork or other causes, Anemia, Nervousness or Dyspepsia. Samples on application.

ALSO JUST RECEIVED—

PABST (American) BEER, in barrels of 120 bottles. In view of the arrival of the American fleet in a few days, please order early, as our stock is limited.

SIEMSEN & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 13th December, 1909.

JAPANESE MASSAGE.

MASSAGEUR MEIJI SHA,

GRADUATE OF KOBE MESSAGE SCHOOL.

ATTENDANCE AT PATIENTS' RESIDENCE.

No. 171, WANCHAI ROAD, GROUND FLOOR.

Hongkong, 10th January, 1910.

THE DRAGON

CYCLE DEPOT

WILL REMOVE FROM

Nos. 33 & 35

TO

SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Supplied by Messrs. E. S. KADOORIN & Co. Corrected to noon; later alterations given under "Commercial Intelligence," page 5.

STOCKS.	NO. OF SHARES.	VALUE.	PAID UP.	POSITION AS PER LAST REPORT	LAST DIVIDEND.	APPROXIMATE RETURN AT PRESENT QUOTATIONS BASED ON LAST YEAR'S DIV.	CLOSING QUOTATIONS.
				RESERVE.	AT-WORKING ACCOUNT		
BANKS.							
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	120,000	\$125	\$125	\$1,500,000 \$15,000,000 \$250,000	\$2,000,819	£2.5/- for half year ending 31.12.09 @ 10% 1/9 = 5.11	\$960 sellers London £88.15 (ex div.)
Nat'onal Bank of China, Limited	99,925	7	£6	£4,000 \$300,000	\$30,558	\$2 (London 3/6) for 1909	\$73 buyers
MARINE INSURANCES.							
Canton Insurance Office, Limited	10,000	\$250	\$50	\$1,500,000 \$25,000 \$25,000 £181,000	None	\$10 for 1908	7% \$170 buyers
North China Insurance Company, Limited	10,000	15	£5	Tls. 22,500 Tls. 215,250 Tls. 146,180	Tls. 107,573	Final of 7/6 making 15/- for 1908	Tls. 114 buyers
Union Insurance Society of Canton	12,400	\$250	\$100	\$1,000,000 £108,248 £105,240 \$662,000	\$2,464,901	Final of \$17 making \$17 for 1907 and interim of \$50 for 1908	5 1/2% \$910 sales
Yangtze Insurance Association, Limited	12,000	\$100	\$60	\$1,000,000 \$294,400 \$199,264	\$707,687	\$12 and bonus \$3 for 1907	7% \$250 buyers
FIRE.							
China Fire Insurance Company,	70,000	\$100	\$30	\$1,000,000 \$438,668 \$138,303	\$375,347	\$6 and bonus \$2 for 1907	7% \$109 ex div. b.
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Limited	8,000	\$250	\$50	\$1,433,172	\$288,211	\$27 for 1907	8% \$355 ex div. b.
SHIPPING.							
China and Manila Steamship Company, Limited	30,000	\$25	\$25	\$7,000	\$7,088	\$1 for 1906	\$7 1/2 sellers
Douglas Steamship Company, Limited	20,000	\$50	\$50	\$20,000 \$100,800	Nil.	2 1/2 for year ending 30.6.1908	\$32 sellers
Hongkong, Canton & Macao Steamboat Co., Ltd.	80,000	\$15	\$15	\$250,000 \$107,500 \$103,545 \$19,100	\$10,766	Final of \$1 1/2 for account 1910	8% \$30 1/2 buyers
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd. (Preferred) Do. Do. (Deferred)	60,000 60,000	£5 £5	£5	£14,000 £240,000	£13,755	6/- for 1907 on Preference shares only @ ex 1/10 11/16 = 5.11	\$6 1/2 buyers
"Shell" Transport and Trading Company, Limited	2,000,000	£1	£1	£780,000	£61,817	3rd in. of 2/- per sh. (coup. No. 12) making in all 4/- for '08 & interim of 1/- for ac. '09	5% \$8 1/2 buyers
"Star" Ferry Company, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$5	\$65,000 \$48,000	\$3,121	\$1.00 for year ending 10.4.1909	4% \$26 sales 3 1/2% \$14 1/2
REFINERIES.							
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited	20,000	\$100	\$100	\$350,000 \$56,848	Dr. \$5,838	\$5 for year ending 31.12.08	3 1/2% \$172 sellers
Luxon Sugar Refining Company, Limited	7,000	\$1	\$100	None	Dr. \$13,801 Tls. 6 02	\$3 for 1897 Tls. 10 for year ending 31.8.09	\$3 1/2 buyers Tls. 740 buyers
Perak Sugar Cultivation Company, Limited	7,000	Tls. 5	Tls. 50	Tls. 100,000	None	Final of 1/6 making 3/- for 1909	7% Tls. 18 1/2 Pa. 10 buyers
MINING.							
Chinese Engineering and Mining Company, Ltd.	1,000,000	£1	Pa. 1	£175,000 £12,289	None	First year	None
Headwaters Mining Company	60,000	Pa. 10	Pa. 10	None	£1 43	No. 12 of 1/- = 48 cents	\$6 buyers
Raub Australian Gold Mining Company, Limited	150,000	1	18/10	£4 3/8	Dr. £1,191	\$1.75 for year ending 31.12.08	\$10
DOCKS, WHARVES & GODOWNS.							
Fenwick (Geo.) & Co., Limited	18,000	\$25	\$25	\$41,986	Dr. \$7,421	None	\$60 1/2 ex div.
Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd.	60,000	\$55	\$50	\$550,000 \$26,806 \$20,000 \$38,442	\$30,103	Interim of \$1 1/2 for account 1909	6 1/2% \$60 buyers
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, Ltd.	50,000	\$5	\$50	\$21,000	\$12,715	Interim of Tls. 2 1/2 for 1908	6 1/2% Tls. 83 buyer
Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd.	55,700	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 100,000	Tls. 5,261	Final of Tls. 5 making Tls. 10 for 1908	7% Tls. 127
Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Company, Limited	36,000	Tls. 1	Tls. 100	Tls. 607,257 Tls. 50,000 Tls. 125,000	Tls. 22,818	Tls. 6 for year ending 29.12.09 \$1.20 on old and 60 cents on first new issue. Interim of \$2.40 on old and 40 cents on new shares for account 1909	5 1/2% Tls. 102 sellers \$16 buyers \$170 sellers \$85 sellers \$101 buyers
LANDS, HOTELS & BUILDINGS.							
Anglo-French Land Investment Co., Ltd.	25,000	Tls. 1	Tls. 100	Tls. 35,000	Tls. 4,134	Tls. 6 for year ending 29.12.09	5 1/2% Tls. 102 sellers
Central Stores, Limited	50,123	\$15	\$15	\$1,000	\$24,611	\$1.20 on old and 60 cents on first new issue. Interim of \$2.40 on old and 40 cents on new shares for account 1909	\$16 buyers \$170 sellers \$85 sellers \$101 buyers
Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited	12,000	\$5	\$50	\$64,975	\$19,272	Interim of 1/- for account 1909	6 1/2% \$8 buyers
Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Co., Ltd.	8,000	\$5	\$5	\$14,018	\$27,91	45 cents for 1909	6% \$8 buyers
Humphreys Estate & Finance Company, Limited	150,000	\$1	\$10	\$26,945	\$5,472	\$2 1/2 for 1909	5% \$28 buyers
Kowloon Land and Building Company, Limited	6,000	\$50	\$30	None	\$29	Interim of Tls. 3 for account 1909	6 1/2% Tls. 105 1/2
Shanghai Land Investment Company, Limited	78,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 1,533,045	Tls. 147,404	Final of 12.8 for account 1909	8 1/2% \$24 1/2 sellers
West Point Building Company, Limited	12,500	\$50	\$50	None	\$1,958	Tls. 11 for year ending 31.10.09	8 1/2% Tls. 132 b.
COTTON MILLS.							
Ewo Cotton Spinning and Weaving Company, Ltd.	15,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 5	Tls. 250,000	Is. 10,991	50 cents for year ending 31.7.08	56 buyers
Hongkong Cotton Spinning, Weaving and Dyeing Company, Limited	25,000	\$10	\$1	Tls. 40,098	\$9,553	Tls. 7 1/2 for year ending 30.9.08	Tls. 66 sellers
International Cotton Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	10,000	Tls. 75	Tls. 75	Tls. 175,000	Tls. 8,372	Tls. 6 for 1909	Tls. 75 sellers
Loan-kuang-mow Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.	8,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 10	None	Tls. 4,829	Tls. 50 for 1908	Tls. 580
Sey Chien Cotton Spinning Company, Limited	2,000	Tls. 500	Tls. 50	Tls. 31,178	Tls. 15,011	15% per share for 1908	10% \$10
MISCELLANEOUS.							
Bell's Asbestos Eastern Agency, Limited	8,604	12/6	12/6	£1,500	£648	\$1.20 for 1908	10% \$10
China-Borneo Company, Limited	60,000	\$12	\$12	\$40,000	Nil.	50 cents for year ending 31.12.08	10% \$10
China Light and Power Company, Limited	50,000	\$10	\$10	None	\$61,138	80 cents for 1909	8 1/2% \$18 buyers
China Provident Loan & Mortgage Company, Ltd.	125,000	\$10	\$1	\$100,000 \$1,000	\$1,407	\$1.20 for year ending 31.7.09	8 1/2% \$18 buyers
Dairy Farm Company, Limited	40,000	\$7 1/2	\$6	\$1,000	\$1,89	Interim of 35 cents for account 1909	10% \$7 1/2 sellers
Green Island Cement Company, Limited	400,000	\$10	\$10	\$15,000	\$3,750	8 cents for year ending 31.12.08	8% \$12
H. Price & Company, Limited	12,000	\$10	\$10	\$5,000	\$670	\$1 and bonus 20 cts. for year ending 29.12.09	6% \$20 1/2 buyers
Hongkong Electric Company, Limited	60,000	\$10	\$1	None	\$5195	Final of \$8 for 1907	10% \$105 ex div.
Hongkong Ice Company, Limited	5,000	\$25	\$25	\$150,000	\$7616	Final of \$1 making in all \$1 for 1909	8 1/2% \$171 sellers
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	60,000	\$10	\$10	\$20,000 \$20,000	\$8790	4th interim of Tls. 12 1/2 for 1909	6% Tls. 1,220 sa.
Maatschappij tot Mijn-, Bosch- en Landbouwex- ploitatie in Langkat, Limited	25,000	Gs. 100	Gs. 100	Tls. 547,500 Tls. 63,924	Tls. 316,682	80 cents on fully paid shares and 8 cents on \$1 paid shares for year ending 30.4.09	6% \$13 buyers
Peak Tramways Company, Limited	35,000	\$10	\$10	\$20,000	\$1,204	None	3% \$10 buyers
Peak Tramways Company (new)	50,000	\$10	\$1	None	Pa. 18,640	Final Tls. 5 making Tls. 8 for 1908	4 1/2% Tls. 159
Philippine Company, Limited	75,000	\$10	\$20	None	None	None	None
Shanghai-Sumatra Tobacco Company, Limited	30,000	Tls. 20	Tls. 20	Tls. 14,810 Tls. 75,000	Tls. 5,250	None	None
South China Morning Post, Limited	6,000	\$25	\$25	None	Dr. \$31,096	40 cents for year ending 31.5.09	8% \$25 buyers
Steam Laundry Company, Limited	20,000	\$25	\$5	None	\$63	60 cents for year ending 31.12.08	5% \$10 sellers
Union Waterboat Company, Limited	50,000	\$10	\$10	None	\$172	60 cents per ord. share for year ending 31.5.09	6 1/2% \$13 sellers
United Asbestos Oriental Agency, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$5	\$40,000	\$342	Final of 30 cents for 1908	5 1/2% \$7 sellers
Watson (A.S.) & Co., Limited	90,000	\$10	\$10	\$500,000 5,000	\$2,613	Final of 30 cts. making 80 cts. for the year ended 30th June, 1906	5 1/2% \$2 1/2 buyers
William Powell, Limited	15,000	\$7	\$7	None	\$782		

Intimations

COMPANIA GENERAL DE
TABACOS
DE FILIPINAS.

ESTABLISHED IN 1882. CAPITAL £5,000,000.



"LA FLOR DE LA ISABELA."

High grade cigars manufactured with the best selected leaf grown in the estates of the Company.

SPECIAL BRANDS:

Pigtails, Vagueros Especiales, Regalia A Lopez, Regalia G Pereira, Favoritos A Lopez, Favoritos A Correa, Perfectos Especiales, Exquisitos, Reina Victoria, High Life, Londres Finos, Conchas Finas, and other Current Brands.

RETAILED IN ALL THE LEADING STORES.

BARRETTO & CO.,

AGENTS.

Denmarks Pride



HEYMANS BUTTER

SIEMSEN & CO., Sole Agents.

49

THE EASTERN CYCLE CO.

Have just unpacked a Large Consignment of
ENGLISH BICYCLES AND ACCESSORIES
of the best makers.

NEW BICYCLES

FOR HIRE AND SALE.

REPAIRING All Kinds of TYPEWRITERS,
SEWING MACHINES, GRAMAPHONES, PHONOGRAPHS,
and All Sorts of MACHINERY.
AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE.

PRICES MODERATE.

THE EASTERN CYCLE CO.,

16, D'Aguiar Street, 3, Arsenal Street, Hongkong,
9, Canton Road, Kowloon.

[222]

OSMAN &
CASUM,

1 & 3, D'AGUIAR STREET.

JUST UNPACKED

Ladies' Trimmed and Untrimmed
HATS, RIBBONS, FLOWERS
& FEATHERS.

MUSLIN and FIGURED VOILES.

LACE and EMBROIDERIES a specialty.

TABLE LINENS, SERVIETTES and
HOUSEHOLD LINENS.Samples on application.
Coast Port Orders carefully
accounted
Hongkong, 6th September, 1909.

LEE YEE

HAIR DRESSING SALOON.

HAS ALWAYS ON HAND

CIGARS, CIGARETTES

AND
TOILET REQUISITES

FOR SALE

16, D'AGUIAR STREET,
HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 1st September, 1909.

YEE SING,
No. 4, D'AGUIAR STREET.MANUFACTURE WHOLESALE AND
RETAIL DEALERS
in all kinds of hand-made
DRAWN and EMBROIDERED CHINESE
LINE GRASS CLOTH, FEWTER
WARE, &c.
all of the best quality.
Hongkong, 17th December, 1909.MOHIDEEN &
THAHA.FINEST ASSORTED
COLLECTION
OFCEYLON
JEWELLERY

AND

GEMS

of all kinds in stock.

Gold Guaranteed.

2B, D'AGUIAR STREET,

HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 2nd March, 1910.